minted at the San Francisco aint without interference with other work.

In March t e number of standard silver dollars coined was 2,400,610; of hal-dollars and quarter dollars 619 each, and of dunes 574,619. The only gold come in ntest were 73,900 double carles. The total number of minor pieces coined was 5,211,276, making an aggregate for the match of 8,261,652 pieces, valued at \$4,002,073 \$1.

A COMPLAINT FROM RICE GROWERS.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 2.-The Southern producers of rice are considerbaly exercised by what they consider an evasion of the Tariff law by importers. The duty on cleaned rice under the new law will be 1 1-4 cents per pound, and the duty on rice flour 20 per cent ad valorem, which amounts to about 1 7-10 cents per pound. The producers complain that large quantities of "cracked rice" are being imported under the name of "rice flour" and thus brought into unfair competition with American rice They have sent samples of the "cracked rice" to the Treasury Department and an argument is to be made on their behalf before the Commissioner of Customs, with the hope of obtaining a decision will put a stop to a practice which, it is as-is working great harm to American rice-

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DORSEY. Washington, April 2 .- In the Star Route

trial this morning the cross-examination of Stephen W. Dorsey was resumed. The witness said he had no recollection of a conversation with Boose, when the latter bad becu instructed to bid only upon a certain class of routes and for a certain number of trips per week. He did not recollect instructing Boone to destroy a number of bids, but some bids had been neld back for lack of the necessary certified checks.

After further questions, objections and argument the witness said that he had had his letter books examined. Had not found a letter to John Dorsey under date of ember 9, but the book was mutilated at that place and in other places. Questions were put in regard to the Bosler letter of May 13, 1879. Objection was made by Mr. Ingersoll, who availed himself of the opportunity to explain his theory, that Rerdell had gone through the copy books, taken from them every letter that could be of any possible use to the defendants, and given them to the Government in part consideration of its protection. Other letters he had forged and manufactured. Now his client purposed standing upon his legal right and accepting the consequences that might befall him inferences caused by this conduct, rather than bring the books into court and inferences be drawn that might touch other people, political, theological, or otherwise. The witness stated that an examination of the books revealed the fact that 600 pages had been torn out. Mr. Dorsey said that he paid Moore \$250 upon Miner's order. Miner was then in Denver. Had not directed nor advised Miner to employ Moore, nor did witness know Moore before his employment in 1878. Did not recollect asking Boone to recommend a man able to go West and make the sub-contracts. Certainly had not asked Boone to recommend such a man to him. The witness stoutly denied any recollection of having employed Moore; had sent a check to Mrs. Moore at one's request, and had seen the check since ; it was charged to Miner, Peck & Co. Personally the witness did not know that Moore had

en sent West a second time, but had been told so by Miner since this trial began. Had advised Miner to employ James L. Hodges, of Leadville, and had probably written to Hodges. Did not remember whether or not be had given passes to Hodges. While witness was in the Senate he had asked for passes over the Pacific road for many persons, but could not remember their names. The chances were that he had asked for passes for persons sent West on this mail business. Hooges had been employed by Miner on witness's recommendation. Did not know whether or not be had given any of these passes without having been asked for them; supposed he procured passes for Rerdell when he went West in the spring of 1878; believed he put \$3,000 in Rer-dell's possession; did not remember giving him any instructions about establishing ranches or post offices upon the Tongue River route beyond his general instructions. Whether or not he had told Rerdell so, the witness had believed that the route would be increased No security had been required from Rerdell. Witness did not remember whether or not he had turned the papers over to Rerdell after Boone's connection caused, did he know whether he worked in Miner's room upon the bids. Possibly witness had employed John L. Anderson to take charge of the business during Rerdell's absence in 1879. Witness had done everything he could to have the service tawfully and properly increased to have the service lawfully and properly increased where it was deserved. The witness described at some length the circumstances attending the distribution of the roates when he assumed an active interest in the business. Sub-contracts were given to Miner by Press and D. Pacy, and all the routes witness received from Miner were given by sub-contracts to witness or Rerdell. Assignments of postal drafts were also unde. Witness understood that it basis for expedition, according to the departmental regulations, was the affiliavits; did not remeater that a lot of binois affidavits and been divided up among the contractors; presumed that there was some sayt of ar-

regulations, was the affiliavits; add not remean or that a lot of bines affiliavits and been divided up among the contractors; presented that there was some sort of arrangement by which the nominal contractor upon a transfer of route should furnish an affidavit when necessary. Witness had no recollection of fallow in one of these affinavits shown by Mr. Merrek. He had gotten all the expenition ne could.

The orders for increase and expedition upon the winness's routes were then taken up, and he was asked if he recollected them. In the majority of cases he recollected them in the majority of cases he recollected them. In the bad never drawn a cent from the Government on account of these routes; for two quarters had decenned, the draits through branch, which secured the money.

Mr. Sterrick wished to know if the witness meant to say that the contractors such the fines for which the subcontractors were responsible, the answered that they did in many cases. Witness only draw hay for the service for two quarters, and Bosier drew the pay for the quarter ending December 31, 1879, and thereafter.

While upon the subject of the route from Fogur-rylle to Adalyville, the witness said that flexical had an interest in it and was paid \$3,000 per anima.

Q. To altern your business f. A.—He ought to bave so done.

Q.—Did he not f. A.—No, sir; he stells nearly \$5,000.

Q.—To altend your business 1 A.—He ought to have so done.
Q.—Did he not 1 A.—No, sir; he stelle nearly \$5,000
—\$4,900, I believe—on that very routs.
Q.—When I A.—About a year and a half age.
Q.—Who from I A.—Boaler and myself.
The wirness said that Boaler first went into the business to advance money. When witness left this city in June, 1879, he had no investion of returning. Supposed that he and informed Bosier as to the mature of the business and the receipts; but had no resolication of having a state next made for that purpose over having directed Rerdell to show the books to Boaler. Probably saw Bosler in this city or N.—Yerk and told him about the business. Bosler was to advance the money and receive interest for it; he was also to receive a third interest as a bonus. The winces would not have referred conus. The witness would not have referred the man as Rerdell, because Bosler was in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

Washington, April 2.-Treasurer Wyman and Assistant Treasurer Graves formally entered upon the discharge of their new duties this morning. The former received several beautiful floral tributes from the female clerks in his office. The examination of the cash in the Treasury is advancing satisfactorily. There are sixty persons including female counters engaged in this work, nder the supervision of the general committee. The different divisions of the office are in charge of sub-committees detailed from other branches of the Treasury Department. The count so far bas shown a deflett of five cents in a bag of sliver, and an excess of six cents in the accounts of the interest teller. It is supposed this discrepancy will be explained as the count goes on. The cash is being counted twice, the first time by the committee and again by the representatives of the Treas-

mittee and sgant by the United States Treasurer shows The statement of the United States notes in the Treasury togold, silver and United States notes in the Treasury to-day as follows: Gold coin and bullion, \$184,756,135; silver dollars and bullion, \$107,278,774; fractional silver coin, \$27,842,851; United States notes, \$44,246,193; total, \$24,123,958.

\$364,123,958. Certificates omstanding: Gold, \$42,997,670; silver, \$70,965,220; currency, \$9,560,000.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The President made the following appointments to-day: Martin S. Chandler, of Minnesota, to be Surveyor-General of Minnesota, vice Jacob ff. Stewart, whose term of office has expired; John G. Gasmann, of Nebrasks, to be Agent for the In diens of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency in Dagots, vice William H. Parkhurst, suspended; Adam E. Bloom, of Michigan, to be Receiver of the Land Of-nee at Detroit, Mich., vice Joseph B. Bloss, deceased; Warren C. Willets, of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver, Col., vice Samuel T. Thompson, whose term of office has expired.

HEAVY-ORDNANCE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service authorizes and requests the President to select from the Army and Navy six officers, to constitute a board for the purpose of examining and reporting to Congress which of the Navy Yards or Arsenads owned by the Government has the best location and is best adapted for the establishment of a Government foundry, or what other method if any, should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare, for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States, etc. Secretaries

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2, 1883.

A NEW BANK AUTHORIZED .- The Adding Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Washington, Kao., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. A CONTRACT AWARDED,-A contract for supplying

I fuculture for the custom house, court house and flies at Albany has been awarded to A. H. Andrews REVENUE MARINE ASSIGNMENTS,-The following asassuments have 'een made in the Revenue Marine Service: Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Penham to the steamer Corwin, at San Francisco; Second Lieutenant W. C. De Hart, to the account Dix, at Key West.

SILVER COINAGE ALLOTWENTS .- Owing to the large accumulation of silver coin at the San Francisca mint, the Director of the Mint has ordered that the coinage allotment for that mint for the month of April be fixed at \$400,000, which is \$200,000 less than the allotment for March. The coinage at the Philidelphia and New-Orleans mints with the correspondingly increased.

THE BALTIMORE POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.—Th Acting Secretary of the Treasury has received a report from the Special Agent actanod to investigate the affacts of the superintendent of the new post office at Bail-more. The report exometates the clock against who of charges of drankenness were preferred, and sustains in part the counter-charges of incompetency preferred against the superintencent.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 2.-Ensign Walter Mc-Lean has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty on the experimental pattery

at Annapolis. The following unval boards were appointed any held their first meetings at the Navy Department to-day; Medical Board-Medical Directors F. M. Gunnell and William J. Hood, and Medical Inspector David Kindleberger. Examining Board-Commodore S. R. Franklin, Captain James A. Greer, and Commander E. M. McNair. Retiring Board-Commodore S. R. Franklin, Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, Medical Inspector D. Kindle

berger, and Commander F. M. McNair. Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department under date of Hong reports to the Navy Department under date of Hong Kong, February 28, giving the facts concerning the loss of the United States steamer Ashmelot, gathered loss of the United States steamer Ashmelot, gathered from the report of Commander H. H. Mulian, who commanded the lost vessel. The Ashmelot, gathered from the report of Commander H. H. Mulian, who commanded the lost vessel. The Ashmelot, gathered p. m. on February 17, with the weather. At 8 p. m. the weather became forgy and the engines were slowed. It had been the intention to change the course at 4 n. m., and the navigator had gone on deck for that purpose. He was in the churt-room consulting with the commanding officer with land was reported on the starboard bow. The bein was put hard n-starboard and the engines stopped, but too late to clear an outlying rock, and the sinp struck off the East Lamocks. Sie was filled rapidly and was abandoned. Sie sank in twelve minutes from the time the order to abandon ship was given. It was impossible to beach her as the marest point available was five miles distant. A court of inquiry to investigate the circumstonces of the loss was critered on board the Richmond and was in session at the time that As. Clitic's report was written. The wreck now lies it an appright position in about seventeen fathons of water with nothing showing but her topmas's. Work cannot well be begun on her before April or May, after change of monsoon. Licentenant D. H. Mahan and live meet from the Richmond were cetalled to remain in the vicinity of the wreck and protect it from pilage. Paymaster Whitehouse, of the Ashmelot, was ordered to take special charge of the investigation connected with the fluid disposition of the wreck.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—The Aliantic squadron left here to-day. The feed will separate at fortugas, the freme to-day. The feed will separate at fortugas, the fremested with the fluid disposition of the wreck. Kong, February 28, giving the facts concerning the

feminesses and Vaudatis sating direct to framposition Kearsarge going first to Malanzas and Charles-ton a d whence to Hampton Rouds. The Yantic goes in search of an abandoned wreck.

TWO PARTNERS DISAPPEAR.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY IN ONE CASE. THE OTHER PARTNER BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE-A BUSINESS RIVAL SUSPECTED.

Occupants of the buildings at Nos. 137 and 139 Bowery are much excited on account of the disappearance of two Hebrew button-manufacturers. Isaac and Gaudehaud Lehmann. The men were cousins, and both were born in a small town in Alsace, France. They were about the same age -forty-five years-and they were reared together. Both were bachelors. When they were voney men they travelied together through Europe, studied at the same schools, and acquired good educations. Acquaintances in this city say that their relative in France were well-to-do, and gave the cousins a fair start in business.

About twenty years ago the Lehmanns came to this city and began to manufacture glass buttons, Since then the firm of Lehmann & Co. has been well known in the button trade. The consins lived together in furnished rooms at No. 139 Bowery, and also had a salesroom there. Their factory was at No. 381 Bieecker-st. Recently they began to cut down the prices of the peculiar kind of buttons which they made. They had few competitors in the manufacture of glass buttons, and they obtained nearly a monopoly in that business. It is said that they had become wealthy, as their expenses were unifing in comparison with their become

by the threats of a rival button-maker, whose buy ness had been injured by the lowering of prices Isaac Lehmann told an acquaintance in Bleeck r st-that the rival manufacturer had threatened to kill aim if the firm of Lenmann & Co, aid not soon cutting down the prices of glass buttens. He did not seem to be much disturbed by the threat, but he said to his friend: "If anything should happen to

me, you will know who is to blame." He had been in poor health for some time, blame." He had been in noor health for some time, but he continued to go about the city in pursuit of his business. On February 21, he left the factory in Bieccker-81, about noon, and visited the store of a customer in Broadway, near Grand-81. After leaving there, he was not seen again by any of his negatimatances. His continued absence a carned his course greatly. In the light of the threats which Issue had repeated, much apprehension was felt for

H. J. Tribmann, a tailor, at No. 137 Bowery, pub-H. J. Trimmant, a buller, at No. 137 Bowery, published a card, offering a reward for information about the missing man and stating that he provably and been abouted. As time went on without the discovery of any trace of Isaar, Gandeland Lehmann became nervous and of isar, Caddenaid Lemman became heryons and melanchely, and declared that he could not conduc-life without his partner, lie several times made statements which indicated that he contempiated suicide. Trouble of another kind added to his wrotenedness. The money of the firm had been placed in savings banks, and without issues a someplaced in savings banks, and without calculated and ture. Gaudebased could not draw out money to meet the resident the business. Work in the Blockerst factory was discontinued. On March 26, Gandchaud wout to Philadelphia, intenang to collect some money due the Brin. He said that he would

some money due the Brin. He said that he would return on the following day.

Before going away, Gandehaud gave his gold watch and chain to one of two women who mad been employed in the Bowery salesroom, and told her to keep then until his return. He also out a padlock on the door of his rooms. After he had gone, the woman received a letter from him, bidding her goodby and telling her to keep the waten and chain. His rooms at 139 Bowery have since received a letter deked task, and he has not been seen in the mained locked tast, and he has not been seen in the

city.
Mr. Tillmann went to Police Headquarters yesterday, and told haspector Byrnes of the strange dis-repearance of both members of the tirm. It was behaved by friends of the missing men that some explanation of their absence could be found in the rooms which Gaudebaca Lehmann has locked up rooms which Gaudehard Lehmann had locked up-before his departure from the city. It was leated that he had committed suicide. Detective Lyans went to the rooms, but he decided not to break into-them. The woman to whom Gaudehard had given the waich and chain went to Police Headquarters with the detective and showed the letter received by her to the Inspector. It was decided that units some relative appeared to claim the property of the cousins, or until proof was furnished that one of them was dead, the police could not break into the rooms. Inspector Byrnes sent out descriptions of the missing men.

THE SALE OF AMERICANA.

The sale of the library of the late Charles I. Bushnell began yesterday at No. 739 Broadway. It comprised engravings, autographs. historical relies, and od-blocks engraved by Dr. Auderson, but was distinctly a library of Americana. The miscellaneous portion contained old English, Greek and Latin classics, and a few black-letter volumes-many containing authors' autographs. The highest prices were paid for the following books: Cicero's " Cato Major, or his Discourse of Old Age with Explanatory Notes (by James Logan,) 840; for "The Naturali and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies," by Joseph Acosta, London, 1604, 834; a rare American edition of Burns's poems, 832; "The Spy Unmasked," by H. L. Barman, \$29; "A Tragedy as now Performing in the Turatre in New-York," printed in London in 1793, \$27; "An Authentic Nar-rairve of the Causes which Led to the Denth of Major Amire," by Joshua Hett Smith, \$24. Several other books brought from \$40 to \$20, the chief buyers being versity, the Library of Congress, and Yale

DISTINGUISHED AMATEUR.-THE PAINTER. the and Navy of the Canadier this afternoon selected the follow become and Gandier this afternoon selected the follow cannot officers to acrye upon this board: Commodore ward Simpson, Navy; Captain Edmund O. Matthews, you know, walking into a painter's sentile, and diministrick at the sight of the lay figure. The Duchess, army; Lieutennan-Colonel Henry T. Abbot, gineer Cores, Army; Major Samuel S. Elder, Second Edder, Which of the two is the lay figure, new leaves, Army: Lieutennan William H. Jacques, Navy, I Punch.

ASKING AID OF THE PUBLIC.

HOW MUCH MONEY WILL BE NIEDED TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLEGE

The trustees of Columbia College met yesterday and transacted considerable business, none of which they would give to the press except a statement on the financial condition of the college and its present needs. The report was written by President Bacpard, the chairman of the committee appointed to prepare an appeal to the public for sid. No definite sum is mentioned in the report as being necessary to carry out the idea of those interested in forming well-equipped university in connection with the oltege. A statement was furnished, however, by Dr. Barnard, subsequently, which specifies the everal departments that need endowing. In it he says that \$4,000,000 more is needed, giving an admional revenue of about \$200,000.

In their appeal the trustees say that they have been engaged for twenty-five years in trying to provide for this city educational advantages equal to hose found anywhere. The expense incurred in the crection of new buildings is given as the reason why the ideal of a perfectly appointed university has not been attained. The origin of the college, its growth and present financial condition are ther nentioned, and the need of an institution not merely osmopolitan, but National in its character, is shown, and New-York is said to be the most fitting place for the seat of such a great university. It would be easy, the appeal save, to transform Columbia College into such a university, and the friends of education in this city and vicinity are asked to aid in building an institution of that kind.

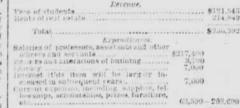
THE APPEAL.

The trustees of Columbia College have, for the past twenty or twenty-five years, been engaged in the endeavor to give such expansion to the eystem of instruction in college as to provide for the City of New-York educational advantages equal to any to be found elsewhere. That an institution of learning of the highest expansion to the disput of the city inself than to the magnitude of the interests involved. The success of the efforts hitherto made toward the attainment of this end has been manifested in so large an increase in the attendance upon the various departments of the education of a perfectly appears to the improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appears to the improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appears to them improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appears to the improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appears to the come, the power of further improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appears to the improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appear to the improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appear to the improvement. The ideal of a perfectly appear to the improvement of the endeavoir of the improvement of the institutions of the institutions of learning planted on this continent during the Colonial period, and perhaps permanent of the immedial condition of the college and of its present, and they increase and increase in the efficient of the immedial condition of the college and of its present needs. Columbia College is one of the few institutions of learning planted on this continent during the Colonial period, and is the first of these established in the State of New-York. Far more than a century after its found of New-York. Far more than a century after its found of New-York. Far more than a century after its found of New-York. Far more than a century after its found of New-York. Far more than a century after its found for the college and of the institutions of learning planted on this continent of the institutions of learning planted on this continent of the institutions of learning planted on this continen The trustees of Columbia College have, for

f New-York. For more than a century after its foundation, its resources were extremely limited, and its financial embarrassments were often trying to a degree without a parallel in American educational history. Unlike most sister institutions of similar age, it has recerved little aid from the munifleence of Individuals; and its benefactions from other sources have been few and at the time of their bestowal were of moderate valnes. Its present income, which suffices for its actual operations, apart from the cost of buildings, is derived om two tracts of real estate, the first granted by the corporation of frinity Church as a site for the college at its foundation in 1754, and the other by the Legislature of the State in 1814, as an equivalent for a tract are and been subsequently lost in the adjustment of inter-

of inconsiderable value when granted, being situated the settled part of the island, and they have only at-FIXANCIAL Converged to the color of the state of the stat

buildings belonging to the lessees and only the lots to the college. Besides the bregging properties, the college holds the equita-



.... 537,702 This samples, weatever it may amount to be relways pulled to the cont of ne should be, to provide further or which a d bt of \$102,000 was incurred prior to sep-

sign at it of estimated are part of a series eation of which has been determined on. It is of toportones that he projected plate for these imments should be executed as soon as to means of large will allow, so as to afford the requisite acordinous to carry out with officione; the means of inga will allow, so as to afford the requisite acordinous to carry out with officione; the means of ingular the acott in the forther person. It is estimated that the acott into this persons will at the end of the present of year, or the 30th of September next, at to 8500,000, and before the contrambated has shall be completed, to about 8750,000, so for the means to pay this debt and to defray the function of an increase 6, rents. But the descent

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In regard to what has been done in the past, the fol-lowing brief stalement is submitted. It is now about twenty-five years since the growing in ome of the college began to attatu proportions such as to justify the trustees in endeavoring to increase its usefulness by enlarging the scope of its educational operations. Accordingly, in 1858, they established a Secool of Law, the reputation of which a became co-extensive with the country, and of which the soccess has been entirely without example. This was followed, in 1864, by the creation of a School of Mines, which though at first confined to the object expresses in its mane, has since been expanded into a School of Applied Science generally, cubracing instruction not only in midting on neering, but also in civil engineering, metal in gy, analytical and applied chemistry. cilcal geology, and architecture. This instite et a great public want, and has been sleadily the public appreciation from the beaming, ere was instituted a School of Pointeal Sel e win instituted to the knowledge of Constitu-ed to train young men in the knowledge of Constitu-al, administrative and international law, and to fit

here was instituted a seminal the knowledge of Constant and to first young men in the knowledge of Constant and to first administrative and international law, and to fit them for the duties of public life.

At the same time, it was resolved to open a department for the savanced instruction of graduates of this and other colleges. The college has this culcied upon a field of aimset limitless extent, to the satisfactory occupation of when his present resources are necessar. The college has this culcied to make provision for instruction in branches of knowledge not hitserts included within the rang of their programme, but for which there is an argent and growing demand among our people.

These solicitations bring forcibly to their attention the fact that, which is whatever has been attempted, that there are with which the educations work is done is now here surpassed, yet there are constant which some of our share matricipons have sensitive the advantage of us. And there are also points in which all American colleges are materially behind the wasts of the country. It is incread in the describer out the education that the education

schleges are maserially behind the whats of the country. It is invest in his department of superior, or what has been enited supermentary, education tout the educational system of the United Sates is at present most detective. While the manager of American colleges is quite in excess of the needs of the country, there is nowhere among us an institution when mests the wants or men who, having reached the limit of weak is commonly understood by the phrase, "a hieral education," propose to devous themserves to the profound study of some special subject, and seek to be trained to include a freezerch in his ory, filterature, pullosophy, pullology, economics, mathematics or physics.

The names of these officers will be submitted to the AN APPEAL BY COLUMBIA. selves for their work in foreign universities and three President for his approval.

of eranow under appointment are at this time complet-ing their oreparation abroad.

The most argent of the educational needs of the United the most argent of the educational needs of the educa-acy a present, therefore, is that our people similar ancipate themselves from this state of dependence on the first lands for their highest intellectual culture, in John men should be releved from the necessity of our lar to foreign universities, by the erection of a fully appeal naiversity, as more than one, upon our own

Much has been written upon the importance of such a measure, and some efforts have been under toward its accomplishment. These efforts have been directed toward the building up, upon a low of the beading colerges of the country, already possessing financial strength sufficient to furnish a broad and firm foundation, of a complete system of University teaching. Columbia Colergia on of these latest and the second of the contract of the second of the contract o sufficient to furnish a broad and firm foundation, of a complete system of University teaching. Colonism College is one of Lease flow institutions. Its scheme of institution already extends far beyond the limits of the traditional programme of undergraduate study and in many directions it is already fullating the functions of a true navivants. With a generous support from the friends of builded and progress in the city and the country, it might easily be made to as on all directions.

NEW-YORK A FITTING SEAT FOR A UNIVERSITY. Nowwere upon this confuent can be found a more fiting seat for a great University than is furnished by the city of New-Yorg. The physical geography of the coun try has made this city the great centre of population and movement. Toward this point converge the great lines of transportation which permeate the interior, along which are constantly rolling in upon it the productions of native industry, of other lands. Hither also are continually drifting la erowds the producers themselves, drawn from the remotest recesses of the continent, to visit the great empo motest recesses of the continent, to visit the great emporism of the country's commerce and the forms of its intellectual, as well as material activity. Here is heaped up the wealth which millions of hands bave created, and here are illustrated the results of the highest culture longe and the race have produced. It is in size applials like this that the nowlest universities of the world liave grown ap. While in some of the whort owns of Germany, there are at this time universities which have honorably distinguished themselves in special departments, it is in such manufacture establishments as the universities of Paris, Berlin and Vienna man the comprehensive idea of a perfectly appointed university is most fully exemptified.

ed.

To transform Columbia College into such a university
to transform be comparally eigenst. It would only be

ment anywhere eas in this country; but the course of the development has aftered given rise to demands upon the resources of the institution which it is impossible adequately to meet. We are without a laboratory for physical research or for organic analyses, but these wants have been prospectively provided for by the benefaction above referred to, of the late Mr. Stephen Whitney Phonix. We head also to develop the Department of Sanitary Engineering, which has been provided as a part of our instruction in the School of Mines, but not yet extended, as it should be, on account of want of

but perhaps the most argently pressing want of our college at present, considered as a school for the training of scholars or scientific inquirers to the methods and and extensive increase of our working library. The total number of volumes in the illurary of the colis a subject of gratification that about one-buil of these of lavestigators in law, in political science, in the exact

for many years to come.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COLLEGE.

The actual financial condition of the college at the present those will be understood from the following detailed statement. The lands referred to above are subtable to make the present through the present of the college and the present through the present through the condition of the college at the present through the condition of the college at the present through the present through the college at the present through the p

her harary at least in some dispress comparates to to cominstitutions.

The college is now unfortunately laboring, as
has been already stated above, under the barden
of a heavy good which is likely to no materially
liberensed before it can be dismissed, not
which it will require years to extinguishperuniate, possibly more. Were it relieved from this
burden it could do something loward the supply of the
existing delice notes in its scheme of instruction; but it
could not even these provide for mean all. It is the hope
and beine of the trusters that among the triends of colcation in this city and vicinity, there are many who are
sufficiently impressed with the importance of building
up here a university of the highest order, to be willing
to least their aid in in accomplishing an object so desirable.

A STATEMENT BY DR. BARNARD.

Dr. Barnard gave the following statement for publication, although it was not included in the appeal adopted by the trustees, as showing the uses to which an additional endowment fund should

be applied to carry out the p	urpose of I	he appears
Objects to be provided for. Liberty. Archaeology Etomotogy and mathroposoty. Coromicative publishes. Law and political science. Law and political science. Etomotogy Zoology Physiology Astronomy and geology Biology Physiology Hology Physiology Modorn Longuages and foreign Heritary cognicering. Electrosic cognicering. Electrosic cognicering.	Anonal Reviews and the selection feedbal. \$10,000 (10,000 (12,500) (10,000 (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (10,000) (12,500)	
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Tetal	\$200,500	\$4,050,000
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COLLEGES IN THE COLONIAL TIMES.

A LECTURE BY PROFESSOR TYLEE-HARVARD'S TARIFF FOR COLLEGE SINS.

Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, lectured before the General Theological Seminary, in St. Peter's Rull, in Twentieth-st., last night, on The American Colleges of the Colonial Times." The Rev. Dr. F. E. Hoffman, dean of the seminary, presided There were established in America, said the lecturer, before the Declaration of Independence, nine colleges— Barvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, King's or Commbte, the University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Dartmouth and Queen's or Rutgers. The Church element entered largely into them all. A wonderful fact was the establishment of Harvard when the wolf was still at the doors. The founders of those colonial colleges were animated with the desire to provide carned ministers, learned laymon, and to educate the Indians, and with a love of bigher education for its own sake. The methods attending their establishment were typined in the build ug of Harvard, the pairons of which not the wealthy few, but the mass of the poor. bowl and a jug tipped with silver-were contrib uted; and to these were added offerings of the neck of corn annually, of meat and ewe-lambs, and of everything that could be turned into money. colonial colleges grew up "out of the sacrideial generosity of the heart of the people.

The colonial college, the secturer continued, was a religions and educational garrison, founded on Engitsh models and governed by rigid rules. Punch and "ilip" were forbidden, and say sindent out after 9 p. m. "najudged guilty of whatsoever di might occur in the town that night." might occur in the town that bight.

At Harvard Mrs. Foster was made stocking smedoer at a salary of £12. Stantests were allowed a pound of meat and a part of beer at dumer, and a maf-pain of occur anight. For support they could choose between a satipart of misk and a biscuit. They were given clean table-clotas care a week, and flushy could indelige in the fluxury of plates. Pudning was a delicacy torce times a week. Until 1734 corporal punishment was inflicted at

of the recitation-room and the language of schelars. "Probably," said Professor Tyler, "not a college president of to-day would have been capable of presiding at a college compensement of Colonial days."

The results of these educational undertakings, soid the lecturer in conclusion, were a class of superior near, whose influence was wholesome and conservative, and which especially was an education for political independence. Co-nwallis smid that the early establishment of Harvard Cologe hashened American independence had a century, and Pitt mave testinosy to "the solidity of reason, the force of argument and the wisdom" displayed by American statesimen of the time, who were graduates of American Colonial colleges.

MR. BARNUM ARRESTED.

THE CASE OF THE ELLIOTT CHILDREN IN COURT-MEDICAL AUTHORITIES APPR VE THEIR EXER-

P. T. Barnum, the well-known showman, his partners, James L. Hutchison and J. A. Bailey, and James Eiliott, the father of the children now performing on unicycles and bicycles at the Madison Square Garden, were arrested yesterday moruing by Roundsman Campbell of the Jefferson Market Police Court Squad. The warrant was issued by Justice Duly at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Children, the charge being a violation of the law in permitting the pub-lic performances by "the Elliott children" with which the public has become well acquainted. Authority for this action was found in section 292 of the Penal Code, and in other laws relating to the protection of children.

At 2 o'clock Elbridge T Gerry, president of the society, entered the court, speedily followed by Mr. Baraum and the other defonants, accompanied by their coursel Howe & Hommel. Mr. Howe said

society, entered the court, speedily society, entered the court, speedily society, entered the court defendants, accompanied by their counsel, Howe & Hommel. Mr. Howe said by their counsel, Howe & Hommel. Mr. Howe said he would waive an examination and requested that the papers be sent to the Special Sessions without delay, as he wished it to be disposed of either to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Gerry thought that bail should be fixed. The Justice said \$300 in each case would do, and accepted Mr. Barnum as surety for the total amount.

The candidate of Mr. Kelly and the Tammany organities are all the nomination of Welde that caused this decided to confirm Mitchell, reject Welde and lay over the nomination of Mitchell, reject Welde and lay over the

the total amount.

In order to submit the matter to the observation of those thought best able to judge of its true merits, a private exhibition was given by the Elliott its, a private exhibition was given by the Elliott children at the close of the afternoon performance at the circus, in the presence of about 400 invited guests. This audience included many prominent physicians, police justices and journalists. Among those present were Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Isaac E. Taylor, Fordyce Barker, John H. Hinton, James L. Little, W. F. Mittendorf, R. L. Renney, Professor of Annatomy at the University of the City of New York, C. Fayette Taylor, William Frederick Holcomb, Alexander B. Mott, O. H. Presby, John P. Garrish, Heury Goldthwait and George S. Conant; Judges Brady, Gildersleeve and Cowing; Police-Justices Gardner, Kilbreth, White, Smith and Ford. After all were scated Mr. Barnum stepped upon the platform and said:

Justices Gardner, Kilbreth, White, Smith and Ford. After all were seated Mr. Barnum stepped upon the platform and said:

"We propose to give you an exhibition of the skill of these children in rising upon the unicycle and bicycle, and if at its conclusion any of the gentilemen present regard it as injurious to the health or morals of the performers, I desire to know it. We do not want to endanger their lives. Mr. Gerry objects to the performance simply because somebody thinks it demands too much exertion. The law forbids singing, dancing and acrobatic performances, and I contend this comes under neither of these features. Mr. Elliott states that the children owe their health and strongth to those machines."

The band struck up a lively are and the four of the older children came upon the platform with wheels measuring about two feet in diameter strapped to their feet. With a very slight movement of the body they began to glide gracefully around the stage, carrying dextrously fans, parasols or whips, and tracing graceful figures with their swift wheels. After resting a few moments they performed on uniniature bicycles with wonderful skill. A table five feet in diameter was placed in the centre of the stage, and four children with their machines rode about its surface with their machines rode about its surface with drawn the top of the table was set in motion by springs, and the boy who remained upon its surface by rapidly propelling the wheels of his bicycle in an opposite direction was able to maintain the same relative position.

At the close of the performance an informal meeting of the physicians present was held, and a resolution declaring that the performance was neither

ing of the physicians present was held, and a resolution declaring that the performance was neither morally nor physically detrimental the the children was adopted. Dr. Sayre said that he regarded what he saw as a very graceful and healthy exercise. Several physicians stated that they would like to have their own children learn to ride the machines. Professor Renney declared the performance to be healthy and worthy of encouragement.

DR. HALL ON THE PERILS OF THE CITY. THINGS FOR YOUNG MEN TO AVOID-THE LEC-

TURER'S EARLY LIFE. "The Perils of a City Life" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Dr. John Hall last night be fore the Central Young Men's Christian Association In Parepa Hall. There were no ladies present. The be-Parepa Hall There were no haids present. The bog ginning of the address related to the early life of the speaker. He said that he had always been thankful that he was born in the country, where he lived for the teen years. He then went to college, studying for seven or eight years. Again he lived in the country for two years, and the rest of his life had been spent in one of three crites—the capital of his native country, with 10,000 inhabitants, the capital of his native country, with a population of 300,000, and this city. There were five perils incident to city life which Dr. Hall mentioned, the first one being precocious development, and he said that the had always been thankful succeed, but simply nonumasted Messes, Mixtonia, whethe and Faithps as Excese Commissioners now in office each nomines should susceed, but simply nonumasted Messes, Mixtonia, but if only occurse, susceed hitmself; but if only occurse, anesced hitmself; but if only occurse, on the contract will be no way to determine whether of the country of the capital of his native country. There were five perils incident to city life which Dr. Hall mentioned, the first one being precocious development, and he said gianing of the address related to the early life of the in part:

in part:

It has been said that there are no children now, and it is frue that the little ones too early become authoritative and self-governing. In a book I recently saw a chapter headed "Children and how they should bring up parents in the way they should go." If a child is pree senoisly developed, he is apt to be tempted to become selfish. The second peril is found in the false estimate to which we are so rapidly tending. A boy is tanget that happiness exists in proportion to riches. He sees a handsome manison, the horses, richly dressed people; he reads of entertatuments and it is natural for life to associate happiness with wealth. Don't be betrayed. The peascession of wealth does not necessarily mean that the possessor is happy. The next peril is of a somewhat different kind. It is disregarding the privileges of Sunday and of charen attendance. If there were no eternity, a day of rest, with its Christian matualions, is a necessity. If we could get all the young men into our

schools, a day of rest, with its Christian institutions, is a necessity. If we could get as it be young men into our churches on Sanday who now frequent places where they would be sahamed to let their purents see them, we would be doing much to cake their lives useful.

Loose thinking about great remittes, or defective the closy, I would name as the fourth peril. I have heard propie speak of newspapers. They are for the purpose, as their name implies, or giving news; and we owe much forther many praced the old story. I soo years old, and he will not be reported much. But let some one stand up who has something new, born perhaps in his fertile brain yesterday, and he will be in the papers of course. I have become nequainted through the papers of course. I have become nequainted through the papers with a Mr. Miln, of Chicago, then \(\text{\text{minister}}\), who mude a somewhat unusual statement about having learned the deepste tenths in the thears. That was news, and he received prominent place in the morning papers. Me friends, ave deer religious views and avoid inose thinking. As man thinketh in his hear, so he is in his life the world

The last peril to which I shall call your attention be The last peril to which I shall call your attention belongs to a class which appeals to our appetites, to our passions, to our antral itats. You may flait the peril in phaces where gambling facilities are furnished, where criming is the huncidate instrument of temptation, and in unnameable places, where woman forcets between and in unnameable places, where woman forcets between the temptress again, and facilitates men, young and old, on their downward way that leads to destruction. When a young man without publicity without consequent disclosure, can go into these places and include in these vices, the sacred love of home is gradally rooted out. When he is old he does not appreciate the bome, for he does not know what it is. There is nothing remaining to him but to keep selfating himself in fillett, forbidden and disgraceful ways. Young man, take care of these perils. Be pure as a man, as you would wish the woman to be pure with whom you kepe to link yourself. Keep in your heart the sacred love of house. Carry with you the atmosphere of parity wherever you go. Be useful men on the earth, thus preparing yourselves for the pure life of Heaven.

TYPHUS FEVER IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Emil Ernst, a young man lodging in the tenement house at No. 326 West Twenty-sixth-st., ms been sick for several days. Yesterday one of the inmates of the house went to the Twentieth Street Station-House and reported the case. An ambulance was sent to the house from St. Vincent's Hospital, but the doctor said the man had typhus fever and refused to take him as a patient. Word was then sent to the office of the Board of Health, at the Police Central Office It was just after 6 o'clock and nobody was to be found it was just after 6 octock and no-only was to be round. Meanwhile the paint lay suffering from an infectious disease but crowded tenement-house containing over fifty children, and their parents spent a most uncomfortable night. It is supposed that the young man will be removed to-day to the Everaide Hospital. Many persons call at hight to see officers of the Houlta Board but are always disappointed.

AMATEUR ASTRONOMERS ON SUN SPOTS.

The American Astronomical Society met last night at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, S. V. White presiding. Professor West introduced the Messrs. Andsley as members of scientific societies in England. hibited views made by himself, representing the phenomenal appearance of the snu spots just before the great magnetic storm of November 17 last. One of the spots was represented as extending 60,000 miles in length and covering a surface themselves to the profound starty of some special subject, and seek to be trained to methods of research in his ory, therature, onliceophy, paniology, conomics, matternates of physics.

In its rich to sche mainfortunate extent that, at this there, great manbers of the graduates of American colleges feel the nestwes constrained to resort to the universalities of confidential Europe for that supplementary education which they cannot find at hone. Of the gentlement how engaged in giving instruction in Columbia College, no lewer than sixteen prepared them.

Until 1734 corporal punishment was inflicted at Harvard. The president or tutors could administe public whipping in the hall, and then hall, and the proceedings. This firm of punishment was inflicted at Harvard. The president or tutors could administe public whipping in the hall, and then hall, and the proceeding in 1754, and then to a tarriff of college from the equation of the earth, if extended in a plane. Henry M. Packhurst attempted to answer the question, "way us the sun spots rotate more quickly at a distance from the equation of the earth, if extended in a plane. Henry M. Packhurst attempted to answer the question, "way at the sun spots rotate more quickly at a distance from the equation of the earth, if extended in a plane. Henry M. Packhurst attempted to answer the question, "way at the sun spots rotate more quickly at a distance from the equation of the earth, if extended in a plane. Henry M. Packhurst attempted to answer the question, "way at the sun spots rotate more quickly at a distance from the equation of the earth, if extended in a sharge as that of the earth, if extended in the hall, and then to a tarriff of college from the equation of the earth, if extended in a sharge as that of the earth, if extended in the hall, and then to a tarriff of college from the equation of the earth, if extended in as large as that of the earth, if extended in a sharge as that of the earth, if extended in the provident and then to a tarriff of college from the eq

EXCISE NOMINATIONS.

NAMES SENT IN BY THE MAYOR.

W. P. MITCHELL, CHARLES WELDE AND W. H. PHIL IPS NOMINATED-LAID OVER BY THE ALDER-MEN. There was a large gathering of politicians

in the Chumber of the Board of Aldermen when the Board was called to order yesterday by President Rollly.

Awong those present were Police Justices Patterson, Duffy and Herrman, County Clerk Keenan, Char-

ities Commissioner Hess, Coroners Martin Levy, John J. O'Brien, ex-Aldermen Sauer, Strack, Plankitt and Ehrhart, Police Commissioner Matthews, "Frank" Raymond and Martin B. Brown. Previous to the meeting of the Board the Democratic members held a canous, at which it was understood that if the Mayor did not send in nominations for Excise Commissioners that were acceptable to the Democracle organizations they would vote to lay them over. The law provides that Excise Commissioners shall be named on the first Monday in April and take office on the succeeding first of May. The Mayor had kept his counsel and, so far as was publicly known, had made no promises, further than that Tammany Hall and the County Democracy would be recognized in the nominations. However, before the meet-ing of the Board, it was understood that the Mayor would renominate Commissioner William P. Mitchell, and with him Charles Welde and William H. Philips. At once there was a commetion

zation was ex-Coroner Richard Croker. Mr. Kelly had several interviews with the Mayor, and strongly urged him to nominate Croker. The Mayor positively refused and asked that the Tammany organization name some other less objectionable candidate. This proposition was declined. On Sunday the Mayor sent for Welde and told him that he proposed to nominate him Mr. Welde's friends say that he was not a candidate for the nomination up to that time, and that he did not especially desire the position. He has been frequently "mentioned," however, in connection with this and other offices. After his conversation with the Mayor, Mr. Welde called on Mr. Kelly, told him what had passed between him and the Mayor, and asked his advice. Mr. Kelly replied that Mr. Croker was the candidate of the Tammany organization and that he had no advice to give. The Temmany leaders thought that Mr. Welde had no right to become a candidate for the nomination, or even allow his name to be used by the Mayor under or even allow his name to be used by the Mayor under the circumstances. On the other hand the friends of Mr. Worde held that, as the chairman of the XXIIId Assem-bly District delegation in the Tammany Hall General Committee, he was a representative of that organiza-tion, and as the Mayor had refused to nominate Cruker, Weide co.id accept the nomination without feeling that he was running counter to the wishes of the organization, or that he was wanting in loyalty to Mr. Kelly. This was the condition of things when the Board met. ACTION ON THE NOMINATIONS.

Clerk Lucas, of the Mayor's Office, soon appeared with the looked-for nominations. When read they proved to be those of Messrs. Michell, Welde and Philips. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the nominations be laid over. He praised Commissioner Mitchell, but said that the other two gentlemen he did not know sufficiently well to warrant him in voting for them at that time. The motion was seconded by Michael Duffy. As the latter represents the district in which Welde lives, this action on his part was deemed significant, Without a dissenting voice the nominations were laid over. a dissenting voice the nominations were laid over. The Democratic Aldermen declared that all of the nominations were laid over. The Democratic Aldermen declared that all of the nominations should be members of one or other of the Democratic organizations. The citizens at large, in their opinion, were not entitled to representation in the Excise Board. There was a meeting of the Tanumany leaders in the afternoon at which the matter was discussed. Some were in favor of disciplining Wedde for allowing his name to be used, but mider counsels prevailed. Mr. Kelly said that as Croker could not be nominated, there was no objection to Wedde, and the general understanding was that Mitchell and Wedde are o be continued at this next meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and possibly Palips. It is understood that if Mr. McCord had remained a candidate for renomination his claims' would have been considered, though some insmusted that his decidation was not sent to the Mayor mill it was known that he would not be renominated. It was only a short time before the meeting of the Board when the Mayor received from Mr. McCord a letter declining to be a candidate for renomination. He stated that he had found, even by his short experience in the Board of Excise, that the duties imposed upon an Excise Commissionar under the present have are not agreeable to him.

Considerable comment was caused over the manner in which the Mayor made out his nominations. He did not follow the practice of designating which one of the Excise Commissioners now in odice each nomine

Considerable comment was communitions. He did no which the Mayor made out its nominations. He did not politic the practice of designating which one of the Excise Commissioners now in office each nominated desire. And apply nominated Messrs, Mitohe Commissioners, and apply nominated Messrs, Mitohe Commissioners, and the commissioners are presented in the commissioners. sip, too, over the possibility of a "apit" between the Mayor and John Kolly, because of the Mayor's refusal to accede to Mr. Kelly's demand for the nomination of Croker. Mr. Kelly has had a statistical remark with every Mayor that he has been in any way instrumental in nominating. But his freede last night said that he recognized the fact that it would not do for him to quarter with Mr. Edson, haif a loaf being better than none. than noue.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES,

William P. Mitcheil is a printer and a well-known ward politician. Three years ago he was nominated as an Excise Commissioner by Mayor Cooper and was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen under the well-known "deal" in December, 1880. He is the leader of the County Democracy in the Xth Assembly District.

Charles Welde is a lawyer, but does not practise law. He is the proprietor of a sash and blind factory at Onehundred-and-twenty-fourti-st, and the East River, and is repaied to be wealthy. When Police Justice Whita and Heary D. Parroy were "disciplined" by the Tammany Hall General Committee for accepting office under Mayor Grace, Mr. Welde was chosen to succeed Justice White as the leader of the Tammany forces in the

White as the leader of the Tammany forces in the XXIII Descrict.

William H. Philips is a produce merchant, doing business at No. 12 Coentlessilp. He was forcerly secretary of the Produce Exchange, and is well known in business circles. He is a member of the Episcopal Cauren of the Holy Printy, and has been for several years prominent in mission and temperance were. The Mayor says that he does not know what Mr. Philips's poilines are.

COMMENTS OF DR. CROSBY AND MR. GRAHAM, A reporter inquired of the Rev. Dr. Howard rosby and Robert Graham, at the home of the former nations for Excise Commissioners. William H. Philips and Charles Welde were total strangers to both of them, so that they were unable to express any opinion in regard to them. They both expressed disapproval and disappointment at the renomination of Mr. Mitchell, whom Mr. Graham charact-rized as flippant and wholly untit to deal frankly and intellige thy with the large interests involved in the temperates cause in the large interests involved in two temperates clause into the character and standing of the two new nominees before any definite action is taken by the Church Temperance Society. Mr. Graham sent a perition to Mayor Edson on Sunday night, signed by 2,500 inducation of the commissioners to weigh carefully the interests of the city and to appoint men of high character and good judgment.

THE ROBBERY AT THE ACADEMY.

The police did not make much progress yesterday in their investigation of the robbery at the Acad emy of Music on Sanday morning. Captain Clinchy and the detectives of his squad believe the robbers was planned by some person who either was employed in the Academy or was well acquainted there. If they suspected any particular persons, however, they were careful not to betray their suspicious, and admisted that they did not have evidence warranting an arrest. There was proof that the robbery had not been committed by professional thieves. The tools used to break into professional thieves. The tools used to break into the bex office were not strong enough to be of service in opening a safe, and the powder left near the safe was not sufficient in quantity to do much harm. Mr. Mandeson through these articles had been left in the bex office purposely to lead the police astray. The person who opened the safe knew where to find the key although it was hidden in one of several hundred ticket boxes in the rack which was broken open. After the safe had been opened the third took several checks, which could be of no value to min, while he left \$1,120 in gold and bank-notes in one of the drawers.

he left \$1,120 in gold and bank-notes in one of the drawers.

It is believed that the person who first gos toto the box office entered through the ticket window, if more than one person were egaged in the robbery a boy precedity was used to admit others but in there was only one burgher he must have been of small size, because the aperture made by breaking the glass at the window was not large enough to admit a man of ordinary size, it was possible for a third to have conceated himself on a stell in an office which was not used but which was unlocked on Saturday afternoon. Workmen were employed on the stage uptil a late near of saturday inject, and they made so much none that the presence of a burghar in the box office would not have been noticed by the watchman.

AFTER THE PARTY .- Manuma (to Tommy, who appears badly dishevelled: "Surely you've not washed this morning, Tommy?" "No, manama, I was in bod so late has night that I didn't think I required it?"—[Funch.